

NEW LOCALITY RECORDS FOR *LOPHOPLEURELLA WILSONI* (TATE, 1889)  
(OPISTHOBRANCHIA : SACOGLOSSA) FROM SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

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For 78 years from its discovery among algae dredged just within Port Phillip Heads, Victoria by J. Bracebridge Wilson in the summer of 1888 (Wilson, 1890 : 64), the holotype of *Lophopleurella wilsoni* (Tate, 1889 : 66) was the only known specimen. The type specimen is now housed in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

In 1966, the writer twice reported the species from intertidal areas near to the type locality (Burn, 1966b : 270) and described and figured the living animal and its anatomy (Burn, 1966a : 58). An additional specimen from Flinders Ocean Beach, Victoria was noted (Burn, 1969 : 80), followed soon after by some brief comments on the species (Burn, 1972 : 177). Since then the species has been found a number of times at the same and other Victorian localities, extending the range eastward to San Remo, at the eastern entrance to Westernport.

At the time of the 1972 paper, all data suggested that *L. wilsoni* had a very restricted distribution along the central coastline of Victoria. However, during 1978 and the summer of 1979, a number of specimens were collected at localities on the eastern and western coasts of South Australia, indicating a far greater range for the species than anticipated.

Data for the new Victorian and South Australian records follow:

- San Remo jetty, Westernport, Victoria, from *Caulerpa*, August 1978, coll. Ian Kirwen, 1 specimen live length 11 mm (F30123). Alive, body yellowish-green with a very pale cream anastomosing network, rhinophores with orange tip, broad parapodial lobes with orange tip and subapical pale blue band.
- Flinders Ocean Beach, Westernport, Victoria, from *Caulerpa sedoides* on rock platform, March 1976, coll. Ian Kirwen, 5 specimens, largest preserved 7 mm long (F30125). Alive, body yellowish-green with darker green anastomosing network, rhinophoral tips paler green, rolled parapodial lobes with orange tip above a white band tending to be blue-tinted below, narrow blue margins to basal half of lobes.
- American River, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 2 m on seagrass, 10 March 1978, coll. Neville Coleman, 2 specimens, larger preserved 9 mm long (F30124). Alive, body green with darker green heavy anastomosing network, rhinophores similar to body, rolled parapodial lobes with faint orange tip above a bluish-white band and light blue margins.
- Rapid Bay jetty, St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia, on *Caulerpa trifaria*, April 1978, coll. Ian Kirwen, 4 specimens, largest live length 11 mm (F30122). Alive, body pale yellowish-green with darker green anastomosing network, rhinophores similar to body, parapodial lobes only partially rolled, faint orange tip above white band, blue margins to basal part of lobes.
- East of Pt. Sinclair, western South Australia, from green algae, January 1979, coll. David Howlett, 1 specimen preserved length 7 mm (F30120).
- Pt. Sinclair jetty, western South Australia, from green algae, January 1979, 1 specimen preserved length 5 mm (F30121).

Colour variation in this material is not great. The body may be pale green or darker, with lighter or darker network. Orange pigment may be present on the tips of the rhinophores and parapodial lobes, and may be prominent or indistinct. The white band below the tip of the parapodial lobes may be present or absent, if present may be tinted with blue in the lower portion. The blue margins of the parapodial lobes may be continuous and distinct, or confined to the basal half and indistinct, or absent. The animal and shell are identical throughout the range.

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